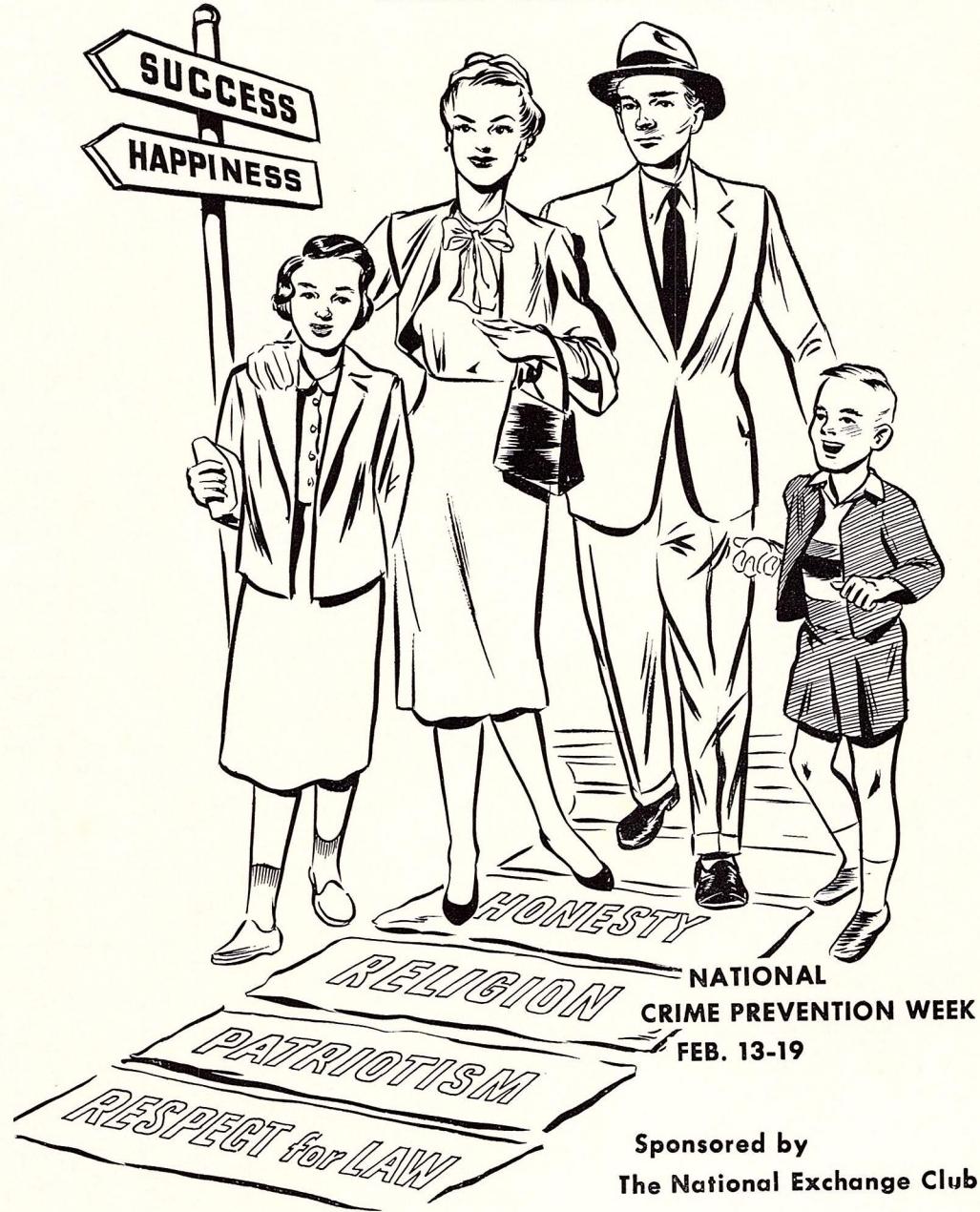


The EXCHANGITE

TRAIN YOUR CHILDREN TO FOLLOW THE STRAIGHT AND
NARROW PATH . . . BY LEADING THE WAY.



Debate Topic: Should Juveniles' Names Be Printed?

Convention Addresses
JANUARY 1955



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*Deceased

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE AND LAWS

D. Russell Bontrager, Chairman, Elkhart, Ind.

HEROLD M. HARTER

Editor



THIS MONTH'S COVER stresses the fact that "it's easy to train your children to follow a good path . . . all you have to do, is lead the way." This thought is offered as a prelude to National Crime Prevention Week, Feb. 13-19, and it is a thought which gives everyone an opportunity to participate in "year 'round" Crime Prevention.

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*Juvenile Delinquent: Criminal, and "Child"*

SHOULD HIS NAME BE TOLD?

Debate Topic for Crime Prevention Week, Feb. 13-19!

MUCH DISCUSSED in recent months, has been the question of whether juvenile delinquents' names should be printed in newspaper accounts of their offenses.

Here, *The Exchangite* presents both sides of the controversy. Each viewpoint is vigorously presented by a man who believes in his side of the argument.

The pro and con of this question would make an excellent debate topic for Crime Prevention Week activities.

PRO

The following letter, urging that juvenile delinquents' names be printed in all cases, appeared in a daily newspaper:

To the Editors:

This letter is prompted by newspaper articles which appeared some time ago to the effect that Donald E. Toda, age 19, and "four juveniles, ages 15 to 17" had been taken into custody and charged with a series of at least seven or eight criminal assaults upon women taken from cars in the Bay View Park area. According to the articles, these assaults were deliberately planned in advance at a meeting place near Suder and Mayo Sts.

I wish to raise the question as to whether or not the general public is entitled to the names of the "four juve-

niles ages 15 to 17" who participated in this criminal act. I believe that every female is entitled to be warned of the dangerous proclivities of the individuals comprising this group, and that every boy is likewise entitled to their names in order that he may not be subjected to their influence by innocent association with them in the future.

It is my understanding that newspapers over the country have adopted the policy of not printing the names of young men or women involved in criminal offenses unless they have attained the age of 18 years. The theory that the names of "children" should be withheld from publication in newspapers was originally founded upon the idea that they should not be held up to public ridicule or scorn because of childish pranks. This basic theory has, however, been extended to the point where a young man of less than 18 years may commit any type of offense without being subjected to publicity, and I think that we have reached the point where we should call a spade a spade.

Any group of young men, regardless of age, who deliberately plan to rape females and who thereafter carry out their nefarious conspiracy, have long since passed the "childish prank stage" and I see no reason why any consideration should be given them.

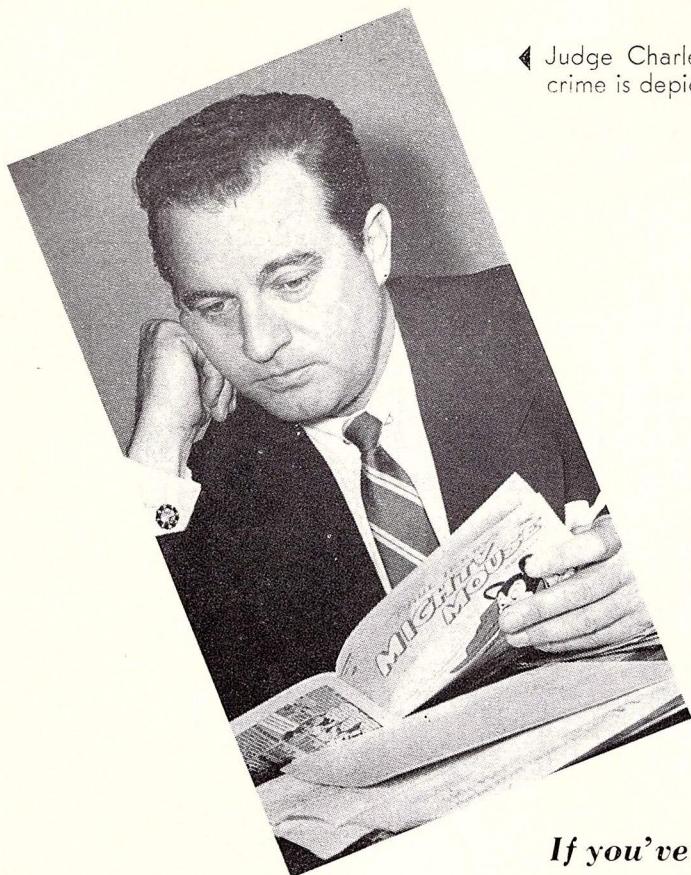
This letter is not occasioned solely by

the Bay View Park incidents. Rather, that affair is the one which impels me at long last to express my view which has been formulated as a result of 20 years experience as Assistant United States Attorney in this city.

* * *

Every citizen has at some time criticized a parole board which releases a sex criminal when we find that after his release he has committed a similar offense. There is no question but that the general public would raise its voice in a terrific clamor if we really knew the extent to which the so-called juvenile is protected. I have seen cases in which boys of from 12 to 16 years of age have juvenile records as long as your arm, with offenses including sex, larceny, burglary and assault. In some instances the juvenile authorities state that they are absolutely incorrigible and that they must be confined for the protection of society. Because of their age the public is never notified through the public prints of their dangerous proclivities. What is the result? The "joy ride" in a stolen automobile, the subsequent apprehension and the talking to by the judge are soon forgotten. The boy is sent on his way. Other than the court officials and a comparative few others, no one knows of his vicious tendencies. Even if he is sent to a correctional insti-

Please turn to page 14



◆ Judge Charles F. Murphy, Administrator of the new Comic-Books Code . . ." if crime is depicted, it shall be as a sordid and unpleasant activity."

Bringing Order out of the "COMICS" CHAOS

If you've taken a look at some of the "comics" your youngsters have been reading, you too know how drastically a censorship has been needed!

"Any parent who has read the comics aloud to his children, can readily realize that sooner or later, the responsible Comic Book publishers would band together to establish a program of industry-wide self regulation," says Judge Charles F. Murphy, new Administrator of the Comic Magazines Code.

This former New York City magistrate (nine years) is heading the revolutionary new office which will police the nation's comic magazines. Murphy, 44 and handsome, was named to the post of Comics Code Administrator last September, when comic-magazine publishers, under heat of nation-wide indignation, took steps to correct the situation.

Of the 30 comic-magazine publishers in the country, all but three are members of the association. The biggest of the three hold-outs, contends that he has been realistically censoring his own material, long before the association was even thought of. With the smiles of approval which Murphy's association is receiving from parents and organizations, it would appear that it will be only a matter of time before dissenters join.

Judge Murphy ties into his work like a man who knows what he wants and where he is going . . . and he does.

Although the association is only a few months old, long-range plans have been made. Murphy is concentrating his blue-pencil guns on the comic books, and by March 1, probably every publication will bear the Code's seal of approval.

Determined not to be just a whitewash for the industry, Murphy rules with firmness and reason. "Give her more Dior," he'll tell an artist, as he point to an overly voluptuous comic-strip gal. Or, "Bring that skirt down to a decent level," he says about another strip character who wears a skirt cut to a suggestive high.

"Do you run into a lot of temperament, dealing with artists?" the Judge was asked. "Temperament!" he exclaimed, clapping a hand to his forehead. "A few artists practically threaten to slash their wrists with a dull pen before they'll alter a drawing." He sighed in a tired way. "Practically all artists have their own original style which has taken them at least fifteen years to develop, and perfect." Risking a suicide in his new office, the Judge insists that the offending artist de-sex the drawing to meet association standards.

Of course, the problem is not strictly one of cleavage and thighs. The Judge

and his staff are on the lookout for too many guns, clubs, whips, and other instruments of violence. "An Indian must have his tomahawk, and a cowboy his gun, but there is a limit to that, too," he pointed out. "We have a problem similar to the movies, yet with its own peculiarities. It is precisely because of this, that we have established the association and the code, and a highly specialized reviewing operation."

Born January 16, 1910, in New York City, Murphy was graduated from St. John's Law School in 1931. He is married, and has three children who stimulate him to do an effective job in cleaning up comics. In 1938, he was appointed assistant corporation counsel for New York City, and in 1943, was approached by the late Mayor LaGuardia who told him he was considering him for a job as his legal adviser. "I'm in a different political party", Murphy reminded the Mayor. "I am not interested in that," said LaGuardia. "What I want to know is, can you take abuse?"

Judge Murphy has been taking it, and liking it, ever since. Because of him, many parents can utter a silent prayer of thanks when they pass a newsstand.

Our Own Jurist Chosen Code Head For Comic Book Cleanup

NEW YORK, SEPT. 17—Magistrate Charles F. Murphy has been named to head the new comic book code of ethics.

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to Mrs. W. V. [unclear]
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177
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New comics.

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was divided between
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set of standards /
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scheduled to publis
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code. All the

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promised that a new
ethics for comic book p
soon would be announce
effect by October 15.

He said all comic b
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through his office wou
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January 15.

Murphy said 24 of
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already had—"enthusi
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He said the code
would be predicated

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1954

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Dell Publ. comic and has been
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code of ethics. Dell
aid he introduced
Speakers for Cla
comics, an
discontinuing
comment.

Judge Murphy, 44
the late LaGuardia, will assume his new
duties Oct. 1. He will receive \$14,000-a-year post as magistrate,
although his term does not expire
until 1957.

The Judge plans a four-point
program:

1. A basic code of ethics,
which will ban horror and terror
books.

2. A special staff of profes
sional reviewers will assist in
inspecting comic books before they
are printed.

3. A seal of approval, easily
recognizable, will be printed on
all comic books approved.

4. An extensive information
program will keep the industry
and the public fully informed on
actions of the new code.

Judge Murphy, who will oper
ate on an annual budget of
\$100,000, did not disclose what
his salary would be.

5. The new czar of the comic
book industry, intends to study
every comic publication in Amer
ica, line by line, drawing by dr
g.

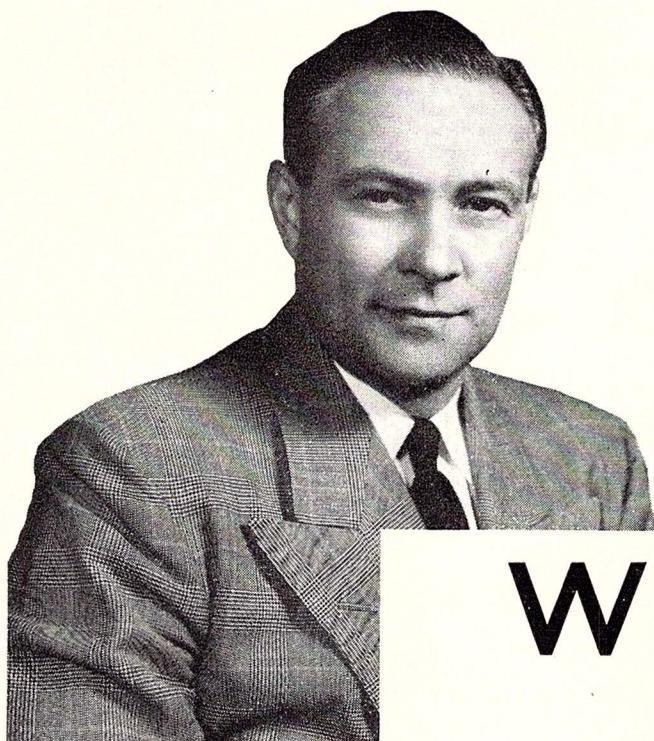
"There are 350 titles," said t
Irishman, "and I intend t
idy every one of them myself
I can assemble a staff."

Disturbed by criticism that the
called "funnies" had become a
influence on children, the
ics Magazine Assn. of Amer
headed by

UP Telephoto
MURPHY

14A Columbus Dispatch

The Exchangite's Summary of Principal Addresses at



◀ U. S. Senator William E. Jenner (R-Ind.) of the Internal Security Subcommittee . . . "let me remind you that this Subcommittee, of which I am presently chairman, was founded in a Democratic Congress during a Democratic Administration . . . There should be no partisan politics in Congressional committees, which are exposing the Communist conspiracy."

WHO OPPOSES

ABOUT A year ago, our Subcommittee on Internal Security published the now famous report on "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments." This report showed how Communist conspirators had gained entrance to government, how they rose in government, what they did in government. It showed how they were protected and promoted even after their treasonable activities had been revealed to the chief officials of the administration in office.

The report was a devastating document. For a while, it silenced the strident voices of those who keep assuring us that they, too, are against Communists, but they do not like the "methods" of Congressional committees.

Then, last November, Attorney General Brownell selected a piece out of the pattern sketched by our report, and made a speech, bringing out more information. He told how President Truman had appointed the late Harry White as America's representative on the International Monetary Fund, although the information that Harry White was a Communist spy had been delivered personally to Mr. Truman and his top advisers.

Bedlam broke loose. Left-wing columnists and commentators bared their fangs. Mr. Truman issued a denial, and then a denial of his denial, and then a denial of his denial of his denial.

What happened then? Our Subcommittee went right on doing its duty, as it has always done under both Democratic and Republican chairmen. And what did we find?

We found that there had not been just

one *FBI* report on the Communist under-ground activities of Harry White. There had been *seven*.

There had not been just one report on the Communist underground activities of William Ludwig Ullman. There had been *eight*.

There had not been just one report on Victor Perlo, Frank Coe, Harold Glasser, Solomon Adler, Irving Kaplan, and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. There had been *ten* on Perlo, *thirteen* on Coe, *eighteen* on Glasser, *twenty-one* on Adler, *twenty-four* on Kaplan, and *twenty-eight* on Silvermaster. These reports did not rest upon the unsubstantiated story of a single informant. They assembled information from over 30 sources. They were checked and supported by documents, and by actual, physical surveillance carried on year after year by agents of the *FBI*!

Now, here is something to think about. There is no parallel for this shocking story — thank God! — in the whole history of the United States. Yet, the American people would never have learned one word of the truth if it had not been brought to them by a Congressional investigating committee.

Why, then, did the fight against Congressional committees redouble in fury after the people had been told the truth that had been hidden so long? Do you really believe it was because the leaders of this fight against us, object only to the "methods" of Congressional investigations? Or do you think that they *fear the results*?

That well-known Democratic statesman, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, once said

that the trouble with the Truman administration was that it had a "vested interest in error." Is that the real clue? Is this uproar from the left motivated only by a high-minded concern for the conduct of investigations?

Or is it motivated also by a "Vested Interest in Error," *a dread of what Congressional committees may find?*

Names, Facts, and Dates

Let's take, first, the case of Mr. Elmer Davis, who recently made a broadside attack on Congressional committees in a book called, "But We Were Born Free." On page 86, in discussing our report on "Interlocking Subversion," he purports to give an example of our "unfairness." Here is what he says: "More curious is the case of a man mentioned not only in this report in a supplement issued three weeks later. If you believe Elizabeth Bentley, he was a very evil man indeed — about the worst of the lot. But he is a peaceful Republican businessman now — out of the government, and he got out of his own accord."

In this passage from Davis' book, you will note that he does not name the individual who was allegedly discussed in our report. You will note that he does not give the page where the material appears. If you read his whole book, you will observe that this trick of avoiding page references, of avoiding proper names, turns up again and again. Elmer Davis, I am told, is a former Rhodes scholar. He knows the need for citations and quotations and page references, in any respectable book dealing with a controversial subject. Why

the National Exchange Club Convention at Louisville

**Some people are terribly worried about the
"methods" of Congressional hearings. Could it be
that they are really worried about the results?**

HEARINGS?

does he withhold them in his own work?

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I can give you the answer to that question as far as the passage I have just read, is concerned. Elmer Davis did not give the page reference to the record of this "peaceful Republican businessman" because he does not dare let the American people check that record. He did not name the individual he writes about because he does not dare let the American people look at the record behind that name. I challenge Elmer Davis to name the "peaceful Republican businessman" he mentioned. I challenge Elmer Davis to cite the proof that that individual is a "peaceful Republican businessman."

Davis' book was a best-seller, all across the United States. He, himself, states it is a compilation of speeches made to the men and women students of Vassar, Yale, Princeton, the University of Minnesota, and Harvard — at Harvard, incidentally, he gave the Phi Beta Kappa oration. Parts of the book had previously been printed in the Saturday Review of Literature, the Atlantic and Harpers magazines (those are the magazines which refer to themselves unctuously as the "quality group"). Just recently Elmer Davis got himself a new job. He is a "consultant" to the Fund for the Republic. That's the outfit, backed by the infinite millions of the Ford Foundation, which is going to bring the American people the "truth" about Congressional committees. You can imagine how much truth you will get from the kind of people who hire and consult with individuals like

Elmer Davis. How many millions of honest Americans have been misled into opposing Congressional committees, and how many more millions will be misled in the future, by the Elmer Davises of the radio, the press, the lecture platform, and TV?

Why is this man Davis so hysterically opposed to Congressional exposure of Communism that he stoops to tricks like this? Does he oppose Congressional committees because of the ugly facts they have uncovered in the past, *and may uncover in the future?*

During World War II, Elmer Davis was director of the Office of War Information. OWI was repeatedly charged with hiring Communist or pro-Communist personnel. In those self-righteous tones he still employs, Davis indignantly denied the charge.

Well, who were some of these people at the top of OWI? Davis' deputy director for Pacific Operations was Owen Lattimore. His deputy director for Atlantic Operations was Joseph Barnes. The person in charge of OWI's daily cable file to Moscow was Julia Older.

Alexander Barmino, a former high official of Soviet military intelligence, swore before our Subcommittee that Lattimore and Barnes were known in Soviet intelligence circles as "our men." Meaning *their* men. Meaning *underground agents of Joseph Stalin*.

Lattimore is presently awaiting trial on a charge that he perjured himself at least five times, when our Subcommittee questioned him about his pro-Communist activity. In the OWI days, he never bothered to conceal his pro-Com-

munism. He had written openly in the magazine "Pacific Affairs," that Stalin's bestial purge trials were a "triumph for democracy," which gave "the ordinary citizen more courage to protest."

Joseph Barnes never bothered to conceal his pro-Communism, either. He even wrote an article — in the super-respectable "Atlantic Monthly," if you please — in which he brazenly characterized Communism as "The American Dream." This was the man whom Davis put on OWI's so called "security committee," to screen out "undesirable personnel."

As for Julia Older — now Mrs. Julia Older Bazer — she had a record studded with Communist activity long before she went on Davis' OWI payroll. She had even worked for a Russian Communist newspaper, the "Moscow News." Our Subcommittee found her recently in the Secretariat of the United Nations. When we put her on the witness stand, she hid behind the Fifth Amendment on all questions about her Communist past.

When you think about all this, you can readily understand that Elmer Davis has a "vested interest in error." He has a "vested interest" in silencing Congressional committees, or at least in trying to make honest Americans believe that these committees do not come forward with the truth.

There has been a revival recently, of an old dispute between Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Representative Martin Dies, who was the founder and first chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Let me remind

you that Mr. Dies was, and still is, a Democrat. He did his pioneer work in a Democratic Congress, during a Democratic Administration.

Let me remind you that the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, of which I am presently chairman, was also founded in a Democratic Congress during a Democratic Administration. Its founder and first chairman was one of America's greatest Democrats, the Honorable Pat McCarran of Nevada.

There should be no partisan politics in Congressional committees, which are exposing the Communist conspiracy. As far as I am concerned, there never will be.

The Mrs. Roosevelt-Dies dispute involves the question of whether White House influence was used on behalf of Communist agitators. Let's take a look as far as William Hinckley is concerned. Hinckley took the stand in 1950, appearing before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and gave the following testimony:

Question: "You recall, do you not, when you testified before this Committee on April 2, 1939, that you denied having been a member of the Communist Party? . . . When you denied under oath that you were a member of the Communist Party, did you tell the truth?"

Answer: "I refuse to answer that question, Mr. Chairman, on the ground that my answer might tend to incriminate me. . . ."

Question: "Did you become acquainted with Lee Pressman?"

Answer: "I met Mr. Pressman socially at a number of gatherings. One was . . . at the White House."

Question: "Did you know Lee Pressman as a member of the Communist Party?"

Answer: "I refuse to answer that question." (Pressman, himself, has admitted he was a Communist.)

Question: "Did you become acquainted with Lauchlin Currie?"

Answer: "I met Mr. Currie once, yes. . . It was at the White House. Mr. Currie had returned from China, and Mrs. Roosevelt had invited some of her friends in for an evening's discussion, led by Mr. Currie. . . and he talked about this trip to China. . . ."

Question: "Did you know Mr. Currie as a member of the Communist Party?"

Answer: "Mr. Chairman, I refuse to answer that question, on the ground my answer might tend to incriminate me."

Lauchlin Currie, executive assistant to the President of the United States, was at the very top of this traitorous conspiracy during all the years when it was closing its fingers around America's windpipe.

In 1940, Hinckley applied for a position with the United States Office of Education. Senator McCarran lodged the strongest protest, because of the applicants' visibly pro-Communist record. Nevertheless, Hinckley got the job.

A year later, he sought employment with the Railroad Retirement Board under one Abraham George Silverman, another key figure in the Communist underground. In his application, Hinckley wrote the following name as a character reference: "Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the White House, Washington."

When our Subcommittee studied his employment file, we found a document dated November 7, 1941, entitled "Qualifications of William Hinckley." Silverman's initials appear on it. It contains these paragraphs:

"Mr. Hinckley's record indicates an arrest in 1937, and that the charge was dropped. At the time, Mr. Hinckley was the chairman of the American Youth Congress and was arrested because he participated in an American Youth Parade. Mr. Hinckley explains that the President asked Mr. Aubrey Williams to look into the matter with the result that the charge was dropped.

"Inasmuch as Mr. Hinckley is a good choice for the position of field supervisor, I recommend his appointment."

He got that job, too.

There is one more document which does more than any other, to give the true picture of what was going on in Washington when the Communist party was at the very height of fashion. This is a letter written by the late John J. O'Connor on September 19, 1949. You will find it on page 800 of the printed record of the hearings of the Senate Immigration Subcommittee, 81st Congress, First Session.

It is highly important to recall that Mr. O'Connor was not only a leading Democratic member of Congress in the nineteen-thirties, but was also the brother of President Roosevelt's former law partner. Here is what Mr. O'Connor said:

"During the years 1933-39, when I often visited the White House, as a member of Congress and later as chairman of the Rules Committee, I saw Browder there on several occasions. (This, of course, refers to Earl Browder, who was then head of the Communist Party, U.S.A.)

"In fact, during the President's 'purge' of 1938, Browder directed purge operations from the White House, from which he telephoned instructions from time to time.

"The visitors' records might well not show him as a caller, for the reason

that he could enter the White House, at any time, and through any door and without any invitation. Such an 'open door policy' toward him was often the subject of comment among Democratic congressional, and other leaders, who were obliged to make an appointment in order to see the President."

One of the severest critics of the "methods" of Congressional committees is Adlai Stevenson. Does he come into court with clean hands on this matter? Or does he seek to discredit Congressional investigations, because there are some soft spots in his own record? There is another document, long buried in Navy files, which suggests the answer.

A few days after Pearl Harbor, Congress passed Public Act 351, which made it unlawful for any American merchant vessel to employ as radio operator, anyone whose employment was disapproved by the Secretary of the Navy. The Act was administered by a board headed by a true-blue old sea-dog named Admiral Adolphus Staton. His board made it a practice to order the discharge of all Communist radio operators in the merchant marine.

At that time, there was a young fellow working in the office of the Secretary of the Navy named Adlai Stevenson. Admiral Staton told our Subcommittee, under oath, that Stevenson once said to him:

"Admiral, I don't think we ought to be too hard on the Commies."

But Admiral Staton continued to do his duty. So, Mr. Stevenson decided to force the issue. He wrote a memorandum, dated April 30, 1942, which said:

"Many of the members of the American Communications Association (CIO), including the President, Vice President, and possibly other officers, have been, or may be discharged. The total number of radio operators on the ONI (Office of Naval Intelligence) suspect list is about 600, and about 500 of them are 'Communist' suspects."

"The problem presented by the present method of administration of Public Act 351 is whether identification with Communism, even if sufficiently proven, is sufficient grounds to disqualify a man without some other evidence of incompetence or unreliability in his job as a radio operator on a merchant ship. In other words, in view of the present military alignments, political considerations, and shortage of qualified radio operators, should we discharge operators because of their political opinions only? Or should we say that hostile political opinion is only one element of fitness, and a man must not be dis-

OUR PRICELESS WAY OF LIFE

By Alben W. Barkley of Graves County, Ky., former Vice President of the United States.

I greatly appreciate, in the first place, the honor conferred upon me by the invitation which makes me your guest at this hour. I realize that you have already been welcomed to the State of Kentucky, but I should like to emphasize that welcome by just a word, and I wish to emphasize it because of my great respect for you and what you represent in the lives of our people and in the communities where you work. . . .

I realize that you are here represent-

charged whose record in his job is all other respects satisfactory."

The Stevenson memorandum went upward to the President's desk. What happened then? Stevenson was sustained. They stopped firing Communist radio operators, and put those who had already been fired back on the job. Somebody got fired, though. Who was it?

Admiral Staton and his board!

In the light of these facts, do you think it is just possible that Adlai Stevenson, too, may have a "Vested Interest in Error"?

Keep that thought in the back of your minds, ladies and gentlemen, as you follow this whole debate on the exposure of the Communist underground by committees of *your* Congress. Keep in mind that nearly everything the people learned about the actual working of the Communist conspiracy has been brought to them by these committees. Keep in mind that these committees have been under fire throughout their whole existence by the very same powerful leaders of American opinion who are fighting them today. And keep asking yourselves these questions, as you watch the fight:

"Why is Mr. X against the committees? Why is Mrs. Y against them? Do they really oppose the methods the committees use? Did they ever oppose other committees, which used the same methods to investigate matters that had nothing to do with Communism? Are they opposing any such committee now?"

There is your acid test, ladies and gentlemen.

If you apply it, you will find, I think, that the number of people who honestly oppose our Communist-fighters simply because of the "methods" they use, is very small indeed.—END

ing all businesses and all professions. Being a professional man myself, which is not altogether disassociated from business, I can very well appreciate the serious objective which you have, not only in your communities but here in your National Convention. It is a wonderful thing for us to gather from all the corners of our country periodically, not merely to renew old friendships and make new ones, not merely to engage in oratorical efforts, but it is a wonderful thing to keep alive the unity of the spirit of America, without regard to politics or religion or any of the differences, most of which are superficial, that unity, that spirit, without which we cannot preserve the priceless institutions, the priceless way of life which we take too much as a matter of course, and often forget what it has meant in toil and sacrifice and devotion on the part of those who have been here and have come here from the days of George Rogers Clark until now, to make this the greatest, the freest land in all the earth. . . .

I am familiar with the general average of men who belong to clubs like the Exchange Club. They are part and parcel of the community. They belong to the warp and woof of our society. They are law-abiding men. They occupy a responsible position in their community, not only in business, but in church, in education and in community life. They believe in free enterprise. They believe in initiative, individual initiative. . . .

My friends, I am sure I need not emphasize to you the fact that we are living in a peculiar age of the world's history. During the last 50 years, mankind has made greater advance and progress in science, in medicine, in invention, than during almost the entire previous history of the human race. Fifty years ago, a very prominent American made the statement that, while electricity was an interesting fad, it would never become very useful universally. You would be surprised if I were to tell you who that man was, but I won't. And yet in the last 50 years, since he uttered what now sounds like a silly remark, we have seen electricity grow until it has replaced many other agencies of power, and has become a recognized indispensable in the world of mechanics and of business, education,



morality, religion, and in our homes. Very few of you here can recall the day when you did not have electric lights in your homes and in your businesses, and you could not press a button on a wall and bring to your home this flood of light, bring voices from around the world, and hear the news as soon as it occurred.

Medical science and other forms of scientific research have advanced the welfare of man until today most men in this country, and women too, can look forward to about 25 years more of life than they could look forward to, a half century ago. I pay honor and respect to the medical profession for this contribution in that field, and to those unknown and unnamed and unpublicized scientists who have delved into the secrets of nature and of nature's God, bringing to us the blessings that have been buried for centuries. Man did not invent electricity, he discovered it. It has been in the world ever since it was created. And yet there has been another branch of science which only recently has brought into existence a diabolical agency, so that we are now engaged in a contest with the enemies of democracy and of Christianity, designed to snuff out that life overnight without warning, which medicine and science has advanced by a quarter of a century. It seems to me that it is the business and the obligation, not only of science to harmonize its own branches and its own activities, but it is likewise the business of Christianity and civilization so to harmonize these elements of nature that one will not destroy the other which has been advanced and lengthened by

Capt. Ford N. Taylor, USN . . ." the very birth of aviation can be attributed to two young men's interest in model aircraft."►

The Navy Looks Forward

to hosting Model Air meets each year

Vice Admiral Austin K. Doyle, Chief of Naval Air Training, has asked me to represent him and to discuss the importance of model aviation to our country. Incidentally, Admiral Doyle is a fellow Exchangite with membership in an Exchange Club of Puerto Rico. He sends his regrets at being unable to attend, since he was ordered to Washington for an important conference with the Defense Department.

Your efforts in such movements as National Crime Prevention Week, Youth Aviation Education, and the Freedom

Shrine, are well-known throughout our country. Your motto of "Unity for Service" carries a complete message in just three words. As business, professional, civic, and clerical leaders in your community, you are in an ideal position to give us—the Navy—a hand in a program which is vital to your own security and the security of our country.

This year, my Command, the Naval Air Station at Glenview, Ill., just 25 miles north of Chicago, was selected by the Chief of Naval Operations to be host station for the 1954 National Model

one of its own branches and one of its own activities.

So we live in a marvelous age in one sense of the word, a tempestuous age in another, one fraught with dangers and opportunities, one fraught with a challenge to the best that is in men, not only to preserve our ideals, not only to preserve our way of life, but to make it better and better and to make our own nation better so that by example we may hold up the light of civilization and progress to all the peoples of the world, that they may see our good works and may follow in our footsteps. . . .

The first session of [the first] Congress submitted 12 amendments to the people. They ratified ten. Those first 10 amendments constitute what today we talk about as the Bill of Rights of our Constitution, and in the first amendment are these freedoms which have been referred to here today and which we enjoy. . . .

I have been behind the Iron Curtain. I was chairman of the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress to visit behind the Iron Curtain — Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania. I saw what had happened. I saw freedom of speech abolished. I saw freedom of the press banished. I saw the right of the people to assemble for any purpose curtailed, lest they might whip up some opposition to a government imposed on them from without. . . . It is that sort of thing that now enslaves one-third of the entire world. It is that sort of thing that makes it necessary for us to arm ourselves and to keep armed so strongly that no enemy will dare attack, until the world can realize peace, until we can realize that all na-

tions are worthy of belief in their word and their good faith. Until that time comes, no matter how burdensome it may be, how onerous it may be, we businessmen and professional men, all the men and women in this country must bear the burdens necessary to make it impossible for that sort of society to be imposed upon us.

This thing cuts across all political lines and all religious denominations. It cuts across all economic positions. In this great movement this great determination to preserve our rights and our society, all men and all women are united. We must remain so. We must present to the world a united front. We must not speak with a voice of division.

It is for that reason that during my whole public and private life I have believed that politics ends at the water's edge, and that in dealing with our friends and enemies alike America must speak as one voice. We must remain strong. We must remain strong on water with an invincible navy . . . We must remain strong on land with an adequate army . . . We must be strong in the air . . .

We must be strong economically, we must be strong intellectually, but we must also be strong morally and spiritually. For however strong we may be on land, water, or in the air, or economically or intellectually, unless we have a unifying force of a deep moral conviction and spiritual approach to all problems by the nation as a whole, these other strengths may turn to ashes in our hands. Great organizations like yours are clothed with a challenging



Airplane Championships. This is the seventh year that the Navy has been host for this annual event, at one of our 28 Naval Air Stations of the Naval Air Reserve Training Command. You

opportunity and obligation. Wherever you are or wherever you go, preach this doctrine of spiritual unity among our people

These things of which I am speaking I have profound convictions on, and they greatly concern me as an American, because I am concerned about what kind of a country I am going to hand down to my children and to my grandchildren and to their children for a thousand years. I want it to be as free as it was when it came to me, and I know that you do. Therefore, the more we can gather from the four corners of our country, exchange our views and become better acquainted with each other and understand our problems, the more surely are we willing and determined to make whatever sacrifice or effort may be required in order that we may guarantee not only to ourselves but to our posterity these priceless things.

Your great Exchange Club as a national organizer and your local Clubs in their various communities are doing and will continue to do a marvelous service to your country. I hope you may continue to expand not only nationally but locally, that you will continue to grasp your great opportunities, that you will not avoid the challenge which faces us as a people, and that some day we may all throw off these burdens of fear, inconvenience, and hardship, and that all the two-and-a-half billion human beings who inhabit this earth may do likewise. If and when that day comes—and I pray it may come in our day—we may shout, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth, peace, good will to men."—END

will be interested in a brief account of the planning and behind-the-scenes activity necessary on the part of the Navy, to support this event.

The "Nationals" were held at Glenview during the last week of July and the first week of August. However, careful planning and primary work began in early May—three full months in advance. These preliminary functions alone required 5000 man hours. Five hundred and fifty officers and enlisted personnel of my command worked overtime during the week the "Nationals" were in session, and accounted for an expenditure of more than 31,000 man hours.

"Operation Clean-up," which is no small task, required 4,500 man hours of work, before a full-scale Naval Air Reserve program could be resumed. That is a total of more than 41,000 man hours.

The Navy made a special offer of \$7,500 to cover additional station-operating expenses incidental to the event. This money was used for painting speed circles, constructing fire alarms and work benches, installation of special radio equipment, and 1,001 other items that you don't realize are necessary until you start dealing with those enthusiastic model-plane builders.

By opening day we were geared to receive 2,000 contestants, and a good thing that we were. They arrived. When 2,000 model builders show up at the front gate with their arms full of airplanes, you have to be ready. Those lads—and ladies, too—brought almost 8,000 model airplanes with them.

We are still finding stray model airplanes, miles around the station. Just when we think we have shipped the last one back to its owner, some farmer shows up at the gate with another. We will probably never get them all back. One thing that delighted me, was to see the enthusiasm and comradeship of the modelers. You would probably be just as amazed as I was, to find that model building is not confined to boys and girls in their teens as we often think of it. We had all ages represented—from eight to 80.

At Glenview, I think we qualified for first place in "world competition for innkeeper," with the most males in a single room. Our residential floor covered two acres. The entire floor was covered with double-decker bunks, a thousand in all—and all filled. We opened our stand-by facilities in the mess-hall to accommodate this crowd, and served 8,600 meals to the contestants—4,000 breakfasts and 4,600 suppers. Each contestant paid only \$1 per day for the two meals. My commissary officer told me we used 3,000 lbs. of potatoes, 290 lbs. of butter, 3,000 lbs.

of beef, 16,000 half-pint cartons of milk, 800 lbs. of spare ribs, 450 lbs. of fish, 500 lbs. of sugar, 100 lbs. of coffee, 7,200 dips of ice cream, 8,000 eggs, and 1,900 loaves of bread, to feed the model builders. That is enough food to feed a family of four, three meals a day for six years.

Why does the Navy ask for this extra work—which sometimes includes headaches? Let's look briefly at what model aviation can mean, and has meant, to aviation and I think we will have the

titudes with greater aerodynamic stresses and temperature differential, today's aircraft are growing more complex. Complexity requires greater skill on the part of the designers, engineers, pilots, and maintenance technicians.

In the days of the little red schoolhouse, proficiency in the 3 R's was considered an adequate background for any undertaking. That is no longer so. Today special training, special aptitude, and more important, special interest is necessary. Model aviation affords a

"I am very proud of my membership in the Exchange Club. The Exchange Club has, through its heart and spirit, made a great thing of its model aviation program. After all, we realize that the real — the only worthwhile — resource in our country today is our children. This fine project helps to assure their future and that of our own great country."

—Vice Admiral Austin K. Doyle

answer.

Fifty-one years ago, there was just one airplane in the U. S., capable of power flight. There were only two men qualified to fly it—not by license, but because they were the designers and builders. These were the famous Wright Brothers. According to Wilbur Wright, they first became interested in flying, back in 1870, when their father brought home a small flying model of a butterfly, made out of paper. When they let it go, it flew to the ceiling and fluttered about a bit, then fell to the floor. The boys were utterly fascinated. They flew it continually until it was worn out. Then the brothers began to make their own models, continually experimenting with new designs.

Their experiments paid off, as you well know, in 1903 when they produced the first successful powered flight. Thus, the very birth of aviation can be attributed to two young men's early interest in building and flying model aircraft. In the years since that first historic flight, aviation has grown so rapidly that today it is vital to the society, the economy, and the very security of our nation. The continued pre-eminence of the United States, depends upon the availability of qualified young men to design, build, maintain, and fly the aircraft which will be needed tomorrow. The Navy encourages model aviation as a means of insuring that availability. We know the youth who build and fly model planes today are the men who will build and fly our fighters, bombers, and transports tomorrow. According to the chief engineer at Chance Vought Aircraft in Texas, virtually all aeronautical engineers in that company were model builders in their youth. To meet the requirements of high speeds and high al-

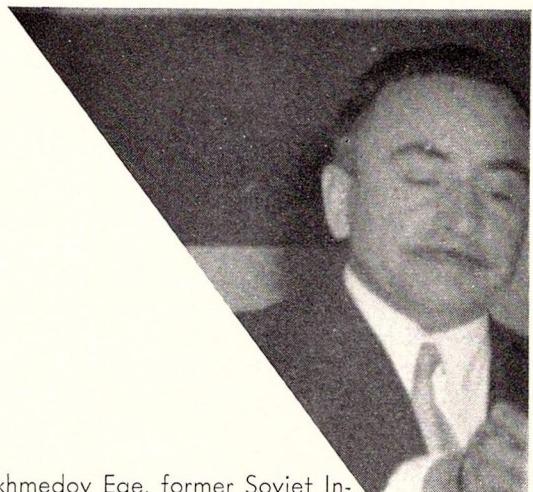
medium in which these special skills, abilities, and interests, may be discovered and identified at an early age. We believe that many outstanding young modelers will find a career in Naval aviation. However, not all model builders who choose careers in aviation, become designers and engineers, nor indeed is it desirable that they do so. Many other fields of aviation, just as important, must be stamped with the high-calibered young men who are model-airplane enthusiasts. Even today, when Russia can proceed with full-scale aircraft production behind the iron curtain, she continues to emphasize model aviation as an integral part of her forced youth-program.

I was interested to learn that the name "Kentucky" came from the Iroquois Indian word, "Ken-Tah-Ten," meaning "Land of Tomorrow." For me, this discovery added particular significance to your choice of Louisville as a meeting place, because you Exchangites are interested in an ever-better "Land of Tomorrow" in our United States of America. The Navy takes particular pride in helping shape that land of tomorrow in a small way, by playing its part as host to the National Model Airplane Championships. We look forward to hosting these worthy events each year at Naval Air Stations of the Naval Reserve Command. Any contribution to the strength of our youth we feel contributes to the strength of our country, just as any contribution to our reserve program contributes to the security of our country.

In our Land of Tomorrow, let us hope that peace prevails, and that we will never need to use our strength, but remember this—it is much better to have and not need it, than to need it and not have it.—END

... "the Communist danger is not over-exaggerated; it is under-estimated."

INSIDE STORY



Ismail Akhmedov Ege, former Soviet Intelligence agent . . . "the final goal of the Communist party is to bring all countries under Soviet control."

It is a great pleasure to be here as a guest speaker, at the Annual Convention of The National Exchange Club. I thank all of you present, for this high honor bestowed upon me. I am sure I will cherish and remember this remarkable occasion through the rest of my life.

The government of the Soviet Union for many years has been conducting a series of open and secret actions directed toward the destruction of the free-enterprise system. Therefore, I feel that free enterprise is in danger. To say that free enterprise is in danger, I think, is to say that the United States of America is in danger, for it is free enterprise which makes a free America today.

Ladies and gentlemen, that is the reason why Communist rulers concentrate all their attacks against the United States, using words too ugly to repeat here. I am sure that members of The National Exchange Club are aware of the dangers.

To be an anti-Communist is not easy today. It is very hard to fight the Soviets. There are people and groups talking, thinking, and writing, that the Communist danger is over-exaggerated; that to talk too much about Communist danger, creates hysteria and fear. I think those people are mistaken. I think that the Communist danger is not over-exaggerated; it is under-estimated.

I am one of those who experienced the Communist danger personally. I know the meaning of great words like "democracy," "home," "family," "happiness," "religion," "prosperity," and "freedom," having learned the hard way.

The facts and events I am going to tell you, I have seen with my own eyes, heard with my own ears, and felt in

my heart and soul.

From 1925 until 1942, for 17 years uninterruptedly, I was in regular service in the Red Army. During those years in the Red Army, I was assigned to field duty, to the army headquarters, to scientific-research institutions, and then to the general staff of the Red Army, in the Intelligence Department. This kind of activity gave me the chance to see the Red Army from the bottom to the top.

Personally, myself, I never wanted to be a silent instrument of the Soviet regime. I came to the point where I rejected the Communist philosophy of materialism. I could not accept the theory that everything in this universe of ours was created from nothing, that everything was just dead matter. I preferred to accept God as the Creator of the Universe. Now, when I broke with the Soviets, I was granted political asylum in Turkey because I am of Turkish blood. . . . In 1952 I was invited to this country and I am very happy I am here.

As for the goal of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, you know that it is domination of the world. For that reason, it is of paramount importance for the Soviet Government to be informed continually about the strength and weakness of all foreign countries, be they enemies, potential enemies, allies, or friends.

The special Soviet organizations charged with these functions, are called Soviet Intelligence Agencies. One of these is operated by the dreadful Soviet Secret Police. That is the most important, or the most powerful, Soviet Intelligence channel. The second channel is operated by the General Staff of the Red Army. The third channel was created in the late 1930's, the Navy

Intelligence. The fourth channel was called the Komintern.

Talking about Soviet Espionage, it is very important to understand that it is something different from all other Intelligences. In the Western countries, Intelligence is created in the interest of national security, in the interests of national understanding. The Soviet is created to destroy.

The final goal of the Communist party, is to destroy, and to bring all countries under the Soviet regime or Soviet control.

I want to conclude my speech by saying that the Communist danger is a real danger. It is not invented by somebody; it is not overly exaggerated. I am sincerely afraid that it is underestimated. If we are interested in preserving free institutions and free enterprise, we have to combat Communism, and to combat it we have to know exactly what Communist tactics are.

Everybody who lives behind the Iron Curtain is not a Communist; everybody who is there, doesn't love Soviet regime. If we will appeal to them, and show our determination to defend our free institutions, these people will understand us, and some day these people will save the lives of American boys.

This concludes summaries of National Convention addresses carried in this issue. The February Exchangite will carry additional summaries, including talks by: Major Charles E. Yeager (USAF); John I. Lerom, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force; and George J. Reed, chairman of the Youth Correction Division of the U.S. Board of Parole. Watch for these timely, fact-packed reports!

ALTADENA, CALIF. Thronging to the Altadena Town & Country Club for the Exchange Club of Altadena's chartering, were 600 Exchangites and their guests. It was "just about the biggest and most successful event of its kind ever to be held in Altadena," reports Publicity Chairman Samuel M. Akers.

President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon, and the Governor of California, Goodwin J. Knight, were among the nationally famous personages extending wired congratulations to the new group.

Paul D. Dail of Uptown San Diego, member of the National Board of Control, presented its charter to the Club. District Governor Al C. Birdsall of Wilshire-Los Angeles, presented National Service Awards to the Exchange Club of Pasadena, and to Secretary Clement E. Inskip of that Club, who acted as committeeman in sponsorship of the new group. A Banner and a Lapel Emblem constituted the Awards.

The sponsoring Club in turn gave the new Club an American flag, and the State Exchange Clubs gave it a bell-and-gavel set. Clubs represented at the party, included those of Pasadena, East Pasadena, La Canada, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena, Arcadia, Los Angeles, Hollywood, and several other cities. Congressman and Mrs. Edgar W. Hiestand were guests of honor.

Entertainment was outstanding. In addition to a variety of professional talent, the Echo Airs, popular vocal group of the Exchange Club of Alhambra, sang many tunes and were warmly applauded. Beautiful flowers, and a special social hour, were also star features.

Welcome to the District was tendered by Wilson H. Rutherford of Alhambra, member of the National Extension Committee.

Pre-party publicity was boomed by radio announcements, by vivid photographs taken by new Treasurer Laurence C. Harmon, and by "Miss Charter Party," High-school Sophomore Judy Frederick, who was featured in many area newspapers. The gala evening concluded with dancing.

Kenneth A. Gordon, Jr., is Club president. Dr. Donald E. Garner is vice president; Paul F. Johnson, secretary; Exchangite Harmon, treasurer; and other members of the board of control are Roy A. MacMillan, Ted R. Wood, Dr. Arthur J. Toy, Robert F. Jordan, William H. Candee, and Richard B. Wood. Marvin E. Jensen, general chairman, was also toastmaster.

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS. Jefferson D. Dickey of Dallas, National Regional Vice President, launched this Club into National affiliation by presenting

its charter at a dinner meeting held in the local junior high school.

Dinner music, and entertainment, spiced the evening's activities. Gifts to the new Club included an American flag from the sponsoring Exchange Club of Austin, and a bell-and-gavel set from the State Exchange Clubs. President Robert C. Meek presented his Club's gift, and State President J. Don Abel presented the set.

State President Abel was one of the committeemen who received a National Service Award Lapel Emblem for his part in sponsoring the new Club. Working with him, was Committeeman Bernard P. Traynor who was also awarded a Lapel Emblem. The sponsoring Club (Austin) received a Banner for its efforts in behalf of the new group. These Awards were made by National Regional Vice President Dickey.

Many guests joined in celebrating the chartering, including Exchangites from neighboring Clubs.

George C. Reed is president of the new Club, assisted by Vice President Albert A. Connell, Jr., Secretary Bert H. Johnson, and Treasurer Thomas F. Tiller. Other members of the board of control are Sidney N. Simpson, John J. Stokes, Robert D. Decker, Cullen C. Crews, Malcolm Fleming, and Wilbur M. Davis.

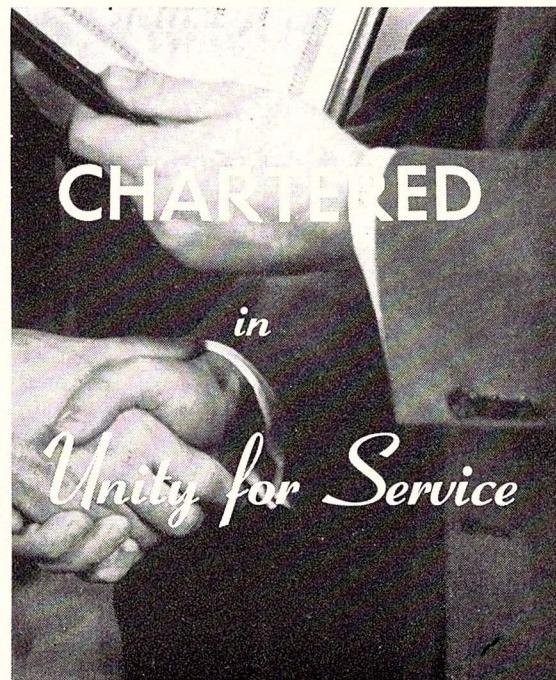
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS. A social hour ushered in the dinner which highlighted chartering ceremonies of the Exchange Club of Kansas City. Musical solos, and acrobatic performances, provided entertainment, with performers from the Kansas City Symphony Orchestra adding an impressive air to the occasion.

The Saturday-evening party was held at Lake Side Dining Room at Wyandotte County Lake.

H. H. Hawthorn of Tulsa, Okla., member of the National Board of Control, presented its charter to the new Club. Civic officials were among the many guests who helped celebrate the chartering.

President George D. Bell held the reins as president, while Exchangite William F. Lindquist guided the program in his role as toastmaster. An interesting feature of the evening was Exchangite and Mrs. J. M. Beckett's appearance from Kansas City, Missouri, welcoming the Club formed in this same-name city in Kansas.

Vice President Donald M. Jolley, Secretary Robert D. Loughbom, and Treasurer William E. Mangold, joined in charter ceremonies, along with these other members of the board of control:



Dr. William Charles Rasmussen, J. Clyde Hume, Claude L. Wilson, Jr., Harold H. Harding, John A. Gray, and Henry M. Quinlan.

NORTHWEST SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Convening at the dining center known as Shadowland, Exchangites welcomed in the new Exchange Club of Northwest San Antonio with a choice menu, festive music, and dancing.

State President J. Don Abel of Austin, welcomed the new group to the State Exchange Clubs, presenting it with a bell-and-gavel set on behalf of the State.

Gathered Club members saw District Governor B. H. Amstead present the new Club with its charter, and also saw him present National Service Awards for sponsorship of the new group. These Awards went to the Exchange Club of San Antonio, and to J. Aaron Harris and Dr. L. C. Edwards, and included a Banner for the Club, and Lapel Emblems for the committeemen.

In addition to visitors from other Clubs, a delegation of 14 members were present from the sponsoring Exchange Club of San Antonio. This Club gave the new group an American flag.

President Ray H. Trimmier presided, and Rowland F. Dubelle was toastmaster. Other new officers are Dr. William J. Mosheim (vice president), Secretary Guss M. Rea, Sr., Treasurer Don H. Wilson, and these added members of the board of control: Raymond Vogel, Adrian J. Anderson, Hal W. Finch, R. E. Jamison, Harold S. Bass, and Exchangite Dubelle.

The History of CAP

By Maj. Gen. Lucas V. Beau,
USAF National Commander,
Civil Air Patrol



Special to the Exchange

A month before the "Pearl Harbor" date of Dec. 7, 1941, a board of officers was appointed in Washington to determine the basis on which the War Department would actively enter into a plan proposed by several prominent citizen-pilots to organize and train a Civil Air Patrol. The report was favorable. Fiorella H. LaGuardia, U. S. Director of Civilian Defense, then ordered the establishment of the Civil Air Patrol.

In these two actions, the Civil Air Patrol was born. Its contributions to the home-front war effort were many. When top Army officials said a "bunch of civilians" could never perform anti-submarine patrol, CAP's volunteers went out in their tiny single-engine planes, and showed them it could be done. In weather which kept the "birds grounded", they flew thousands of hours of courier and liaison service. They flew tow-target missions and radar tracking flights for anti-aircraft units and coastal defenses. Aerial search and rescue became one of their most important missions.

These private pilots — most of them either too young, too old or otherwise ineligible for active military service — established a proud heritage for the more than 80,000 adult and cadet members of CAP today.

High recognition for this unselfish public service came to CAP in two Congressional actions during the post-war period. In 1946 Public Law 476 gave it a Congressional charter to act as a non-profit corporation, and a year later Public Law 557 made it the "civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force."

After the war the flying activities of Civil Air Patrol became centered around air search and rescue work including aerial evacuation of sick and injured persons from inaccessible places and aerial supply to regions cut off from

civilization by flood, storm or fire.

So important has this public service become to the nation that during 1952 CAP's volunteer pilots and observers performed 77 percent of the total hours and sorties flown on all the actual search missions here at home over which the Air Force's Air Rescue Service assumed responsibility. The first six months of 1953 saw similar action — 73 percent of the total hours and 83 percent of the total sorties flown by all agencies on 42 Air Rescue-directed missions. CAP crews logged more than 6,000 hours during the six-month period.

While its pilots continued to serve the nation in this capacity, Civil Air Patrol embarked on another major program — the maintenance of a pool of 100,000 carefully selected cadets trained in ground and pre-flight subjects as a source of procurement for military and civil aviation.

A by-product of this program soon resulted in the establishment of a third phase of the CAP mission. This was aviation education. Today Civil Air Patrol has the widest youth aviation education program of any nation in the free world. More than 48,000 young men and women are studying basic aviation subjects in their CAP Cadet classroom sessions; some 200 high schools have adopted the CAP-High School Coordinated Program; the CAP Aviation Study Manual has been hailed as the foremost aviation education text for pre-college students in the nation; and the annual National Aviation Education Workshop turns out an average of 150 teachers each year qualified to instruct aviation education courses in their schools.

These three programs, together with an all-out effort on the community level to increase Mr. and Mrs. America's awareness of the need for air power, represent the degree to which public-

spirited citizens can be mobilized to work in the public good. Linked by their love of aviation and love of country the more than 80,000 CAP members work as one with national security through absolute air power as their common goal.

Now, let us see how these volunteers do this job. Surprisingly enough the work done by CAP costs the American taxpayer little or nothing in comparison with what is accomplished. Civil Air Patrol members get no pay or allowances either for their routine duty assignments or when they are away from home sometimes for days on emergency missions. Except for some 500 Air Force liaison planes loaned to them they fly either their own privately owned planes or those owned by CAP Incorporated — more than 7,000 of them. They pay for their own hangar rent, maintenance and insurance, and except on search missions ordered by the Air Force, they pay for their own gasoline and oil. CAP members buy their own uniforms — the Air Force blue with distinctive insignia. They operate their community units (squadrons) out of their own pockets or through public donations and fund-raising activities. A few of the more than 10,000 fixed, portable and mobile radio stations they operate in the biggest non-military radio net of its kind, are made up of surplus Air Force or Army equipment, but by and large the stations are equipped out of the member's pockets. In addition the adult members of the Civil Air Patrol pay for the privilege of serving their country and their neighbors — six dollars per year in membership assessments.

Under the provisions of Public Law 557 the Air Force is authorized to provide certain support to CAP. This support, however, does not include any direct appropriation of funds either for use by Civil Air Patrol or by the Air Force for the purchase of equipment or supplies. This support does include the loan of the 500 liaison planes and the major maintenance on them; the assignment of regular Air Force officers and airmen to man CAP's national headquarters at Washington, eight regional liaison offices, 52 wing liaison offices, and the supplies and equipment needed by the Air Force personnel in the performance of their part of the CAP mission.

Congressional consideration is now being given to two bills which will considerably improve the position of Civil Air Patrol. One will make it easier for the Air Force to allocate surplus equipment to CAP. The other will provide for certain benefits for CAP members killed or injured on Air Force-ordered missions.—END





Brooklands, Mich. Saving a boy from drowning, rates this Certificate of Merit for young Richard Pajares. District Boy Scout Executive Ed Leland is presenting the certificate at a Scouts-and-Dads dinner sponsored by the Exchange Club of Brooklands.

Toledo, Ohio. National officers meeting in Toledo prior to the 1954 National Convention at Louisville, Ky., were guests of the Exchange Club of Toledo, and included (l to r) National Secretary Herold M. Harter (Toledo, Ohio), National Board Member Millard A. Beckum (Augusta, Ga.), National Vice President Grant Macfarlane (Salt Lake City, Utah), National Board Members Harold

E. Mott (Washington, D.C.), and Dorr J. Gunnell (Lansing, Mich.).

The meeting was held on the Club's annual Past President's Day with nearly 40 past presidents in attendance. The Club presented each National Officer with a gift of fine glassware, signifying Toledo as the "Glass Capitol" of the world.

NEWS OF EXCHANGE

ROYAL OAK, MICH. A dental clinic has been established, and is annually maintained with proceeds from this Exchange Club's Toothbrush Sale. In addition, the club recently presented a TV set to the local county home for men. Most outstanding of its many projects, is this Club's contribution of \$2,500 to the new William Beaumont hospital. Plans are being made to insure permanent recognition for the Club, from use of this money.

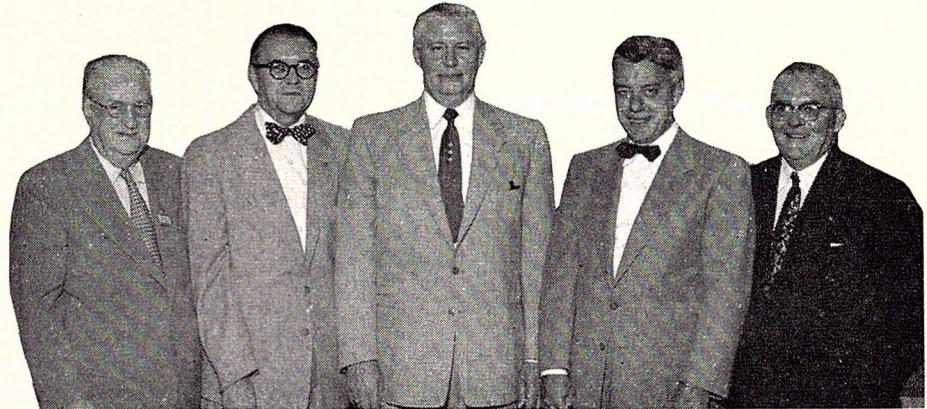
ST. ANDREWS PARISH, S.C. This Exchange Club won a plaque as outstanding Club of the state, at the annual convention. Their mighty list of 25 projects, includes — to mention only a few — the sale of 6,000 napkin packages profitting \$683.30; awarding of four prizes to outstanding local graduates; sponsorship of art school for 30 children; and a model aviation club for 50 boys. With all this aid to others, the Club ended the year with a profit of \$600.

SPOKANE, WASH. A letter forwarded by this Club to 400 precinct committeemen in the county, urged record voting in the local election. Two \$25 U.S. Savings Bonds were given by the Club, to the Republican and the Democratic party chairmen in whose precinct the greatest number of voters appeared.

CHICAGO, ILL. The 164th birthday of the U.S. Coast Guard, was celebrated at this Exchange Club's meeting, with two CG officers invited and especially honored for the festive occasion.

FOSTORIA, OHIO. Once again the Exchange Club of Fostoria, held its huge annual parade. All Exchangites in the vicinity were invited to view the marching which included 13 bands. This is the 33rd year it has been sponsored by the Club.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. As part of its children's welfare project, the Exchange Club of Cambridge treated 50 youngsters to a Sunshine Special, a full day's outing. Among the many interesting Club programs during the past year, was a talk by the local election-commission head who described typical problems in this field.



BROOKLYN, N.Y. Charter members, still active, were feted at a special evening meeting by the Exchange Club of Brooklyn. Past President Robert F. Graves, active member since 1923, was especially honored.

MARION, OHIO. State President Arnold O. Lundberg of Fostoria, was a special guest at an Exchange Club of Marion meeting. District Governor John Salisbury presented him with a certificate of appreciation. The state president addressed the meeting, and also cut and shared a cake presented in honor of his birthday which was on this date.

LA JOLLA-NORTH SHORES, CALIF. A costume parade, complete with bleachers for spectators, was sponsored by this Exchange Club, for children of the area. An annual bonfire in which a witch effigy was burned, preceded the parade. Prizes were awarded for the best costumes.

EASTON, PA. A couple from Colorado, were "kidnapped" by the Exchange Club of Easton, and treated to a city tour, dinner, and hotel accommodations. An officer on the local toll bridge, stopped the touring couple, and prepared them for honors to come. The project was part of the Club's contribution to annual Pennsylvania Week festivities throughout the state, and was planned to publicize Easton to out-of-staters. First description of this popular idea for a Club project, appeared in the Aug. '53 issue of *The Exchangite*, when the Exchange Club of Barstow (Calif.) initiated it.

KOKOMO, IND. This Exchange Club took part in erecting a large structure at each of five entrances to the city, as a base for the Club's road signs. "Kokomo — City of Firsts" was featured, along with the Club signs.

MASONTOWN, PA. The boys' baseball team sponsored by this Exchange Club, captured not only the state title, but went on, in the Little League World Series, to bag the title of third best LL team in existence. After winning out over teams from other states, the Pennsylvania champs were feted at a second annual banquet, by the Club. On this occasion, programs carrying many pictures of the boys and stories of the games, were presented to them.

Juveniles' Names

Continued from page 1

tution no publicity is given with the result that when he returns to his home, parents, in complete ignorance of his criminal tendencies and past record, allow their children to associate with him and in many instances we find that because of the bad influence other youngsters are led from the straight and narrow path.

* * *

I feel that the editor should protect the public rather than the individual offender. Some may say that it's a hard rule. I feel that the time has come when we must adopt a strict, severe and hard attitude with regard to this entire problem of juvenile delinquency.

Strangely enough, while most of us believe in the old adage, "spare the rod and spoil the child" we have stood idly by and followed the few who cry out in "sob-sister" fashion on behalf of young violators.

Prohibition was called the "noble experiment." My observation is that the unrestrained protection of the juvenile from publicity has reached the point where it may well be termed the "ignoble disgrace."

We don't protect rattlesnakes because they are immature, and we don't leave the rotten apple in the basket because it's small. Why then shouldn't we take every means of discouraging young law violators? One of the best means of discouraging violation among adults or minors is through the searching light of publicity.

Some may say that juvenile delinquency arises because of lack of home training, or because the "conscience" has not been developed or because of an "anti-social" disposition. If the child has not had the proper home training, if his conscience hasn't been developed, or if he is unmoral, regardless of the cause I say the public for its own protection is entitled to be advised of these deficiencies.

And let us here and now disabuse our minds of the idea that it is the boy of less than 18 years who is always led by his older associates from the straight and narrow path. In many instances we find that it is the 14 and 15-year-old boy who is the ring leader of the gang, and that he led his older companions in planning and carrying out the offense.

* * *

It should be understood that I am not referring to cases in which a juvenile is arrested for speeding or minor infractions of the law. Rather I am referring to the commission of felonies or crimes and offenses involving moral turpitude. Neither is this letter to be interpreted

as a criticism of the attitude of courts toward juveniles. Only time will tell whether our present theories are correct. If we believe our newspapers, juvenile delinquency is on the increase. Publicity for the wrongdoer will in my opinion alleviate the situation. At least it's worth a trial.

Every editor recognizes his duty to the general public. If the public right to protection is weighed against that of the adult or juvenile criminal, I don't feel that there is any question but that the right of the public should prevail. However great may be the "humiliation" to the juvenile and his family, better that the public be warned.

This problem is nation-wide. It arises solely because of the lengths to which we have been carried by those who believe in the maximum protection for our "children."

I plead with you and the editor of every other newspaper to give serious consideration to a departure from the present policy of non-publication of the names of criminal law violators of less than 18 years. If you feel that some protection be given to them, why not at least amend the rule so as to provide that the youth's name shall be published at the time of his second offense. My observation is that the present policy of coddling these young violators has led us into a chaotic situation for which we will have only ourselves to blame.

GERALD P. OPENLANDER,
Former Assistant United
States Attorney, Toledo, Ohio.

Editorially, the newspaper answered Mr. Openlander's letter by stating, ". . . hereafter we shall print the names of juveniles convicted of crimes more often—the names of repeating offenders and of those who commit the more serious crimes, which will no longer be restricted, as in the past, virtually to murder.

"The reasons why most newspapers have been loath to do so are obvious. A youth should not be stigmatized for life because of a youthful offense; that might be the very thing which would turn him into a confirmed criminal. And we wanted to give our courts and welfare agencies every possible opportunity to straighten out juvenile delinquents and transform them into useful law-abiding citizens.

"But, as Mr. Openlander points out, the public, too, is entitled to protection. And included in the public are the vast majority of boys and girls who need protection against evil companions. . . . In changing our policy in this regard at Mr. Openlander's suggestion we are aware that we shall increase our difficulty in handling such news. It is much easier, simpler to have a flat rule for

editors and reporters to follow. But we can see that in trying to be fair to juvenile delinquents we have not always been fair to the public. In handling such cases in the future, we shall try our best to be fair to both."

CON

The following is reprinted from the editorial column, "Shop Talk," of EDITOR & PUBLISHER magazine, Oct. 23 issue.

Writing in the September issue of Focus, publication of the National Probation and Parole Association, Fred W. Woodson, director of the Juvenile Court of Tulsa County, Tulsa, Oklahoma, discusses thoroughly and fairly the problem of "newspaper publication of names of juvenile offenders."

He examines at length the reasons given by newspapermen as to why names of juvenile offenders should be published and concludes there are three main arguments: 1. freedom of the press; 2. the public's right to know what is going on; and 3. deterrence.

He notes that no judicial body has struck down the provision for withholding such names. He observes there is no question that the public should be informed about juvenile courts, but doubts that publication of juvenile names "constitutes constructive or useful information for the public at large." And he says the theory of fear as a deterrent is highly questionable—"if it were, crime and delinquency would have ceased long ago and our penal institutions would not be overcrowded."

* * *

Mr. Woodson cites the following reasons why names of juvenile offenders should not be published:

1. The whole structure of juvenile court philosophy is based on the premise that children should not be treated as mature adults. For this reason we have separate statutes, separate tribunals, separate detention facilities.

2. Publicity may result in the child being ostracized by his peers and even by his family; ostracism is not a corrective measure. Publicity creates shame and embarrassment, often subjecting innocent members of the family to mental torment.

3. Publicity frequently magnifies the seriousness of the offense, thereby creating additional problems for the child to overcome.

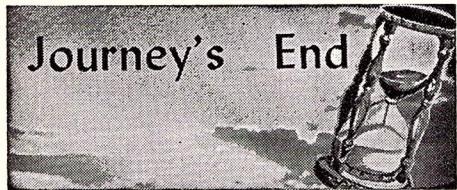
4. Publicity can work in reverse. While it ostracizes one youngster, it glorifies another, who may try to live up to the infamy he has gained and prove he deserves his new reputation as a "big shot"; and it may encourage his peers to admire and emulate him. A child may intentionally commit a delinquent act in order to see and have

others see his name in print. If an individual's urge for recognition is not fulfilled through constructive outlets, it will seek destructive channels. The child whose antisocial behavior is "planned and deliberate" knows the consequences of his act, yet chooses to commit it because it brings the attention he craves—negative attention to be sure, but attention nevertheless.

5. Publicity leads the way to pre-judgment.

Mr. Woodson's article drew the magazine's reply that "the press would prefer to exercise its fundamental right of access to the news believing that the combined judgment of the court and the editor as to final publication, would be better than a specific blanket prohibition."

There you are, Exchangites. What do you think?

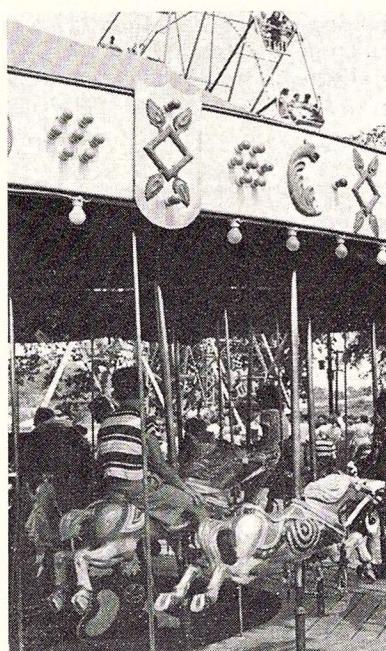


"Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

Clarence J. Brown, member, Bangor, Pa. . . . Bob F. Gentry, member, Swainsboro, Ga. . . . Frank J. Galiette, member, Southington, Conn. . . . Leslie O. Holiday, member, Columbus, Miss. . . . Abe Mogul and Henry Dine, members, Lynn, Mass. . . . Ervin Klawinski, member, Hammond, Ind. . . . Jake L. Britt, member, Clinton, N. C. . . . Truman A. Bollinger, member, Melvindale, Mich. . . . Frank M. Wilkison, member, Bakersfield, Calif. . . . Harold H. Webb, member, Birmingham, Ala. . . . Ray Stout, member, Westside Indianapolis, Ind. . . . James C. Jones, member, South Bay, Calif. . . . Lester C. Kniptasch, Club treasurer, Terre Haute, Ind. . . . Dr. Guy B. Saxton, member, Toledo, Ohio . . . W. E. Williams, member, Sylacauga, Ala. . . . Frank C. Beckwith, member, Lancaster, Pa. . . . William H. Bowling, member, Durham, N. C. . . . C. H. Gardner, member, Battle Creek, Mich. . . . John L. Wilson, member, LaFayette, Ind. . . . Lester E. Ratcliff, member, Indianapolis, Ind. . . . Newton Wombold, past secretary and charter member, Anderson, Ind. . . . Dr. Leo Roy Tehon, past president, Urbana, Ill. . . . Martin B. Pigott, member, Austin, Texas . . . Victor Ramirez, member, Cincinnati, Ohio . . . William E. Anderson, member, Philadelphia, Pa.



Pennsylvania Districts No. 1, 2, and 3. The Exchange Clubs of Bristol, Chester, Frankford, Mayfair, Germantown, North Philadelphia, (host Club), New Hope, Philadelphia, Newtown, Norristown, Levittown, and West Chester—188 Exchangites in all—gathered for a gala evening which included conferring as well as sociability. Among the many Exchange Club notables, were (l to r) State President Joseph P. Geatens, Past State President Donald V. Hock who was principal speaker, State Vice President Clarence Reichard, and District Governor Alfred T. Snowden who arranged the banner meeting.



AT LEFT:

Nashville, Tenn. Youngsters in this picture of the Exchange Club of Nashville's Sunshine Special, are only a fraction of the 800 who enjoyed food and fun galore! For the 34th year, the Club held this excursion, once again treating children from various institutions in the city. Some 50,000 boys and girls have enjoyed the Club's annual hospitality, since Charter President Alfred T. Levine, Sr., originated the project.



Boulder, Colo. Here's one Exchange Club, really active in CAP circles. The Club dedicated its Model Flying Circle at elaborate ceremonies, with many aviation dignitaries present. Among these, were: Capt. Harold Burdick, CAP Commander, Boulder Squadron, fourth from left; Maj. Gen. Lucas V. Beau, National CAP Commander sixth from left; and John Lerom, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Reserve Forces, fifth from right.

A WELCOME THAT NEVER DIMS...

New Aluminum Exchange Club Road Signs

Extend a friendly greeting to visiting Exchangites and travelers -- erect the new Aluminum Exchange Club Road Signs on every major highway entering your city. These brilliantly-colored Blue, Gold, and White, non-fading and fully reflectorized Road Signs will be a long term investment in good will and publicity for your Club. Advertise your Club for what it is -- an active, alert, civic-minded body of men, proud of their ideas and accomplishments.

These signs, of full hard alloy, will resist deflection by wind, impact, or vandalism. Laminated of Wide Angle Flat Top Gold Scotchlite, the blue area finished with transparent paint, the entire sign is reflectorized, giving distinct visibility by day or night.

Available in two sizes, single or double faced:

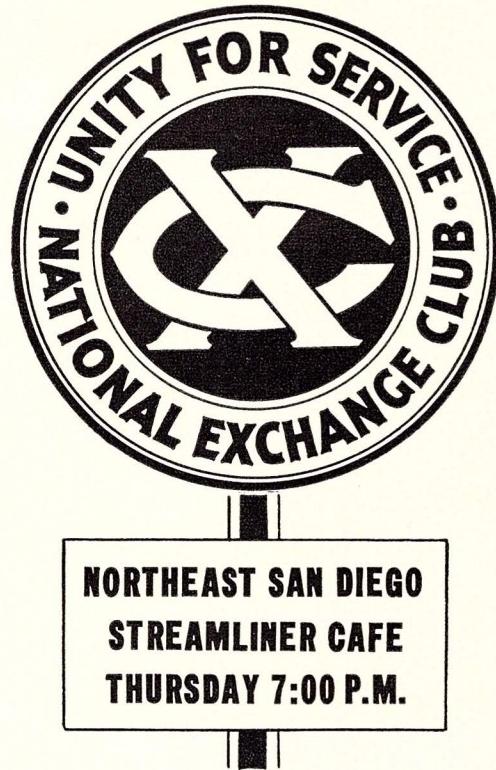
30-inch emblems, .102 thickness (*equal to 12 gauge steel*).

18-inch emblems, .064 thickness (*equal to 16 gauge steel*).

Shipping weight: 30-inch 8 lbs., 18-inch. 2 lbs.

Single-faced emblems, drilled for mounting on posts (*posts to be purchased locally to save shipping charges*), are shipped complete with corrosion-resistant cadmium-plated bolts, nuts, and washers.

Double-faced emblems are drilled at top of emblem and finished with grommets for hanging from right-angle metal brackets, also drilled at the bottom of the emblem for suspending a panel (see illustration). The double-faced emblems are suggested for use at highway intersections and at places of meeting.



PANELS, imprinted with time and place of meeting, of .064 aluminum, single or double faced, available in sizes:

12" x 24", recommended for use with the 30-inch emblem only, space for three line imprint, limit 19 letters and spaces per line. Shipping weight 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

8" x 24", for use with both the 18 and 30-inch emblems, limit of two line imprint, 19 letters and spaces per line. Shipping weight 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

6" x 18", auxiliary panel, one-line legend of 11 letters and spaces. Shipping weight 2 lbs.

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30-inch

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Double faced 28.80

18-inch

Single faced 8.50
Double faced 11.00

PANELS

12" x 24"

Single faced \$ 9.00
Double faced 11.25

8" x 24"

Single faced 5.50
Double faced 7.50

6" x 18"

Single faced 4.50
Double faced 6.00

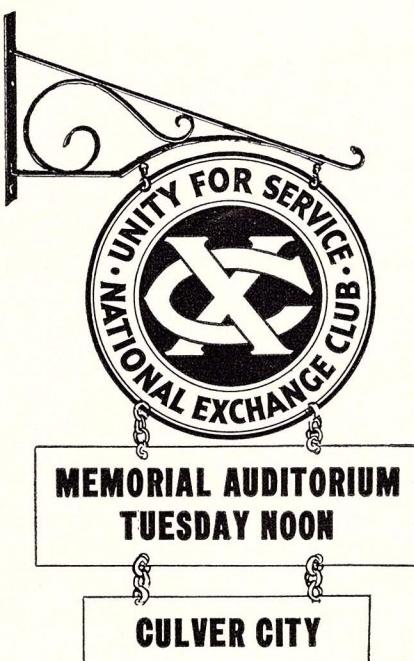
Metal Brackets for 18" or 30" double faced signs 2.25

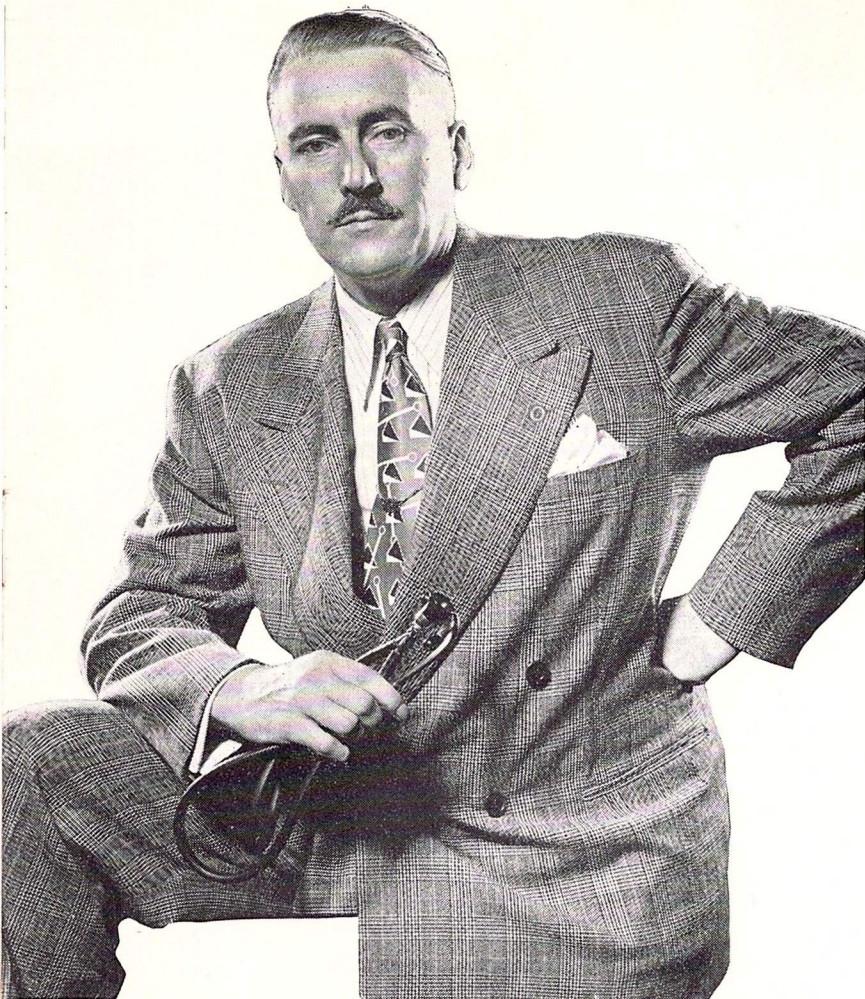
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Toledo 4, Ohio





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*but, the day I was extended
an invitation to join the
Exchange Club, I took time
to listen and I'm glad
that I did.*

Yes, and since becoming an Exchangite, I have experienced the joys of good fellowship and shared in serving my community through the many fine programs which my Club has sponsored.

Only through fellowship, such as I found, can a man realize that he "belongs," for then he is an integral part of a group of business and professional men—all community leaders—who comprise Exchange Clubs.

You see, my Club has sponsored youth activities, aided schools and churches, and worked on many civic projects which have benefited my town. As an Exchangite, I have had the privilege of sharing in the satisfaction of a job "well done".

Like Exchangites across America, I'm proud of my Club . . . proud that I "belong".

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*In educational service to the citizens of communities
and states, and the nation.*

FEARLESS

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By AL CAPP

BETTER GET BEHIND
NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION
WEEK, CHARLIE! *



* ... AND, EVEN IF YOUR NAME ISN'T CHARLIE, IT'S STILL LEGAL (AND THE THING TO DO).

AL CAPP'S FAMOUS SUPER-SLEUTH, "FEARLESS FOSDICK", WILL JOIN FORCES WITH EXCHANGE CLUBS FROM COAST-TO-COAST IN OBSERVING NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION WEEK, FEBRUARY 13-19.

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